the literary fact that Gaius Gracchus met his death in the *lucus Furrinae,* all tend to settle a vexed question.

Topographers have differed as to the location of the Pons Sublicius, some putting it across the island, or above it, that is, outside the so-called Servian wall, others placing it somewhere in the space between the junctional lines of the wall and the river. Now, in the conflict between the State forces, under the consul Opimius, and the friends of Gaius Gracchus, the latter were defeated. Gracchus retreated to the temple of Diana on the Aventine, from there through the temple of Luna down the hill, through the Porta Trigemina, across the Pons Sublicius, and up the Janiculum, and somewhere there, in the grove of Furrina, finding that he was surrounded, had his attendant kill him. If the Pons Sublicius had been outside the Servian wall, Gracchus must have retreated, after entering at the Porta Trigemina, across the Forum Boarium and out one of the gates beneath the Capitoline, in all probability the Flumentana, and this would have been manifestly impossible, as Opimius held the Capitoline. With the certainty then that Gracchus knew that his escape across the river was assured if he got through the Porta Trigemina, and with the fact that the only easy way up the slope of the Janiculum lies straight ahead of this assumed position of the bridge, and that the late finds prove this depression and slope to be the *lucus Furrinae,* where Gracchus was killed, there is no further need to seek for the Pons Sublicius far from the spot where it has been placed by Richter and Huelsen.

RALPH VAN DEMAN MAGOFFIN
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

The Cornell University Classical Club held a dinner on February 19 last. The menu was in Latin, as follows:

Gustatio

Inmersae suco rubro mali ostreae amoris
Divitibus profert dulce aeque ac pauperibus ius
Os titillatura et olivae et heleoselinum

Mensa Prima

Visceribus commutatis avis atque liquamen

Mensa Altera

Nomen habet Croeso satura haec ab divitiore

Mensa Secunda

Lactis percusso et gelido cum flore placentae
Dona Arabum post hoc et amara bibemus et atra
Panes exigui tunc optimus et caseorum

The toasts were as follows:

Trimalchionis Cena	Mr. Blews
Docti Sermones Utriusque Linguae	Miss Haight
Vox e Praeteritis	Mr. Bennett
Quom Nobis Finem Di Dabunt?	Miss Butler
Satura Germanica	Mr. Riedel

The Satura Germanica of Mr. Ernest Riedel we print in part[1]:

Cena Sodalium Classicorum

Cenam, Musa, mihi memores annalibus usque
nostris laudandam, dum nobis lingua manebit.
Ne vereare, Camena, Latine ut dicere possis,
more Columbino quae gessimus, et, mihi crede,
multa tuis dabitur peccatis gratia. Primum,
barbariora etsi tibi sint, dic nomina eorum
famam qui longam minimo spatio meruerunt.
Tum, si tempus erit tibi, profer, quod precor, acta
dictaque digna et dicendi si qui videantur.
Difficile est, re vera, ut dicis, carmina ferre
de insolitis; dicenda tamen, me principe cura.
Non tamen horum, ne quod non fieri pote quaeras,
nomina proclamem quae secum ducere gaudent.
Quinque aderant iuvenes praestanti mente, puellae
quinae quas prisca ornabat doctrina fuerunt.
Mensae ubi completae capitis virtute steterunt,
(more mihi Gallorum illo capitis licet uti?),
cum ventum est, age, quae fuerint illa, o dea, narra
quae ad cuiusque parata locum comedenda iacebant.
"Inmersae suco rubro mali ostreae amoris
os titillatura et olivae et heleoselinum".
Quid sibi vult, quaeso, puer hic alba aegide currens?
"Divitibus profert dulce aeque ac pauperibus ius.
Cum sale ridiculo iocus interea volitabat.
Magnam tum patinam portat in qua esse videntur
visceribus commutatis avis atque liquamen.
Ecce novos victus! Vix appellanda Latine
nomen habet Croeso satura haec a divitiore.
Inlatae post hoc, ad finem dum properamus,
lactis percusso et gelido cum flore placentae.
Vina et dum potant Rheno producta et Hibero,
dona Arabum liquida atque amara bibuntur et atra.
Panes exigui tunc optimus et caseorum
inferri debuit, ni oblitu' magister edendi
—nescio: Sobrius? Ebrius?—omnino esset eorum".
O dea, non pudet haec? "Promisti. Gratia danda est.
Haec igitur cena ipsa fuit quae multa iuvabat.
Neque etiam tunc discedunt, sed verba parata
promebant quibus officium hoc sorte incidit. Atque
princeps inflato iuvenis cognomine gaudens
de dapibus quas narrarat comes ille Neronis
disseruit. Tum doctores odioso nomine virgo
perpulchris verbis ut doctos sustulit astris,
binisque auspicibus quae sors sit, Apolline pulso,
omnibus edictum est". Sed dic, o Thessala Virgo,

[1] The Author supplies the following notes:

quid strepitus, patagos? qui illi saltus paterarum?
"Ne timea^c, Onthrope, iocose illos imitata
doctos vi magna mensam pugni ferit ictu,
cuius praecipue nomen cantare timebam
virgo. Sed quae balbutit tua lingula, vates,
praetereo, ne te pudeat. Reliqui valeatis"

1. Cf. Homer, Vergil et al.—4. Columbino: American.—10. The Muse answers.—15. Prisca doctrina: classical philology.—16. Capitis: chef.—17. Gallorum: French.—20.—Oyster cocktail. *Mali amoris*=tomato.—22. Aegide: shirtfront.—30. Chicken with dressing and gravy.—32. Waldorf salad.—34. Ice cream and cake.—35. Vina—producta—Hibero: Sherry from Spain.—36. Coffee. Line probably spurious; note hiatus.—37. Crackers and cheese.—40. Haec refers to the wretchedness of the preceding line. Promisti: cf. line 5.—44. Inflato cognomine: Mr. Blews.—45. Dapibus: Cena Trimalchionis.—46. Doctores: The Faculty.—Odioso nomine virgo: Miss Haight.—51. Illustration of the tonic scansion of Greek and Latin poetry and of the tripudium.—53. Cantare timebam: Miss McElwain.—54. A parting fling, in return for line 40.

ON ACCENTING GREEK

In its editorial support of Wilamowitz's suggestion (Class. Rev. 1907, p. 4), that "another great relief to the learner would be to omit the accents in his own compositions and to pay no attention to their rules". The Classical Journal (Jan., 1908) states "with the utmost confidence that ignorance of accents will not in any degree lessen the student's ability to read correctly". We fear The Classical Journal misunderstood what Professor Wilamowitz meant. What he most evidently meant was that the accents should be learned, but that they should be discarded in written Greek as soon as mastered. In fact, along this line, we would ourselves go even a step further, and instead of merely allowing the omission of accents in writing Greek as a privilege to the advancing learner, we would require the omission more and more as a matter of pedagogical principle, and expect the advanced student finally to read correctly a passage of his own or any author's composition without the help of the printed accent. And why not? English accent is as arbitrary and variable to the foreigner as is the Greek to the American; and yet who would think of omitting the accent in the beginner's book and keep on printing it for the advanced English pupil? In short, we can see no reason, except blind acceptance of past custom, why college texts should not be edited without accents. After learning the fundamentals through beginner's book, teacher, grammar and practice in composition, let the advanced student get the accent of new words, as he gets the accent of áddress and addréss: that is, from his Greek word-list or lexicon, his Greek "Webster's Handy".

ABRAHAM DEIXEL

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, Brooklyn

May I add a suggestion to the interesting article on Saalburg, published in your issue for January 23?

In the course of a summer spent at Bad Nauheim, in the Wetterau, my interests were attracted to the situation of Saalburg, and to the efforts made, as your correspondent observes, by the practical Romans, to retain the "comparatively insignificant strip of territory". Two facts that may have had something to do with the matter are: the extreme fertility of the soil of the Wetterau, which made it the grain-land for the frontier population; and the presence of the springs, the restorative properties of which were not unknown to them. One, the Sprudel "Germania", at Schwalheim, was used by the Romans.

These treasures of the Taurus range lay north of the natural river frontier, and in the minds of modern German commentators were of sufficient importance to justify the effort made to protect the Wetterau.

Your correspondent is probably aware of the existence of a most interesting pamphlet based on the two-volume work upon the Saalburg, published in German: Führe durch das Römerskastel Saalburg, von H. Jacobi Homburg (Schudt's Buchdruckerei, 1908).

MARIAN LYNNE

CHARLTON SCHOOL, New York City

In a recent examination in Greek Sculpture a student thus described the "Atlas pediment" (*sic*) at Olympia: *"Pericles* supports on his shoulders, with the help of a double cushion, the world which is merely suggested".

The new "peplops" of Athens added interest to another paper, while a third stated that the Sculptor Polyclitus was a "canon of anatomy".

BRYN MAWR LEILA C. SPAULDING

Miss Anna M. Barnard, of the Central State Normal, Mount Pleasant, Michigan, suggests that readers of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY might find it amusing to try to read aloud the following in such a way that it may seem neither "disrespectful nor uncomplimentary": *Mea mater est mala sus.*

The eighty-fourth meeting of the Philadelphia Classical Club was held on Friday evening at the University Club. Professor William W. Baker, of Haverford College, was elected president for the coming year, and Professor B. W. Mitchell, of the Central High School, was re-elected secretary.

A paper was read by Professor Wilfred P. Mustard, of the Johns Hopkins University, a former member of the club. His subject was the Eclogues of Baptist Mantuan—the "good old Mantuan", of Love's Labor's Lost.

These were ten Latin eclogues written toward the close of the fifteenth century, and first printed at Mantua in 1498. They were very popular from the beginning, and came to be widely read, both on the Continent and in England. For nearly 200 years they were used as a text book in schools. They are often mentioned or quoted by Elizabethan writers.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger,* April 18.